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by Master to pupil. Shishya - accepting person as a trainee

In Northern India, there are 2 sects of Bhakti movement

1) Nirguna Bhakti - formless God
2) Saguna Bhakti - Devotees of Ram and Krishna

Major exponents of Nirguna - Nanak and Kabir

Major exponent of Saguna - Tulsidas, Mirabai, Surdas, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Propounders

① Guru Nanak -

He denounced idol worship, pilgrimage, sacrifice & rituals

He said purity of character and conduct is the first step of approaching God

He emphasised love and devotion for the one and only God.

Spiritual life can be attained while doing duties as a householder.

2) Ramanand -

Born in Allahbad, brought up in Varanasi

All men are equal in the eyes of God" His followers were

1) Kabir (weaver by profession)
2) Sadhana (butcher)
3) Ravidas (cobbler)
4) Sena (Barber)

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④ Kabir

Kabir called for Hindu-Muslim unity

Denounced idol worship as he was a nirguna saint

⑤ Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

From Bengal, devotee of lord Krishna

Inspite of being a Brahmin, he condemned caste system —

⑤ Namdev

Tailor by Profession, from Maharashtra

⑥ Mira

Devotee of lord krisha - Saguna Saint

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(Bhakti movement didnot highlight to marriage)

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* SUFI MOVEMENT

The term "Sufi" comes from "Suf" or garments of coarse wool worn by the Sufi Saints.

The sufis accepted the profetthood of Mohammad and the authority of ~~Purana~~ Quran.

But also absorbed a variety of Ideas and practices from different sources such as Chiostranity, Hindu philosophical systems, Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.

Sufis had 2 objectives:

1) Their own spiritual development

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3) Service to mankind

Sufis discouraged materialistic outlook of life but they encouraged working for the necessities of life.

& They didnot encourage complete renunciation of the world for attainment of spiritual personality (as against Bhakti movement)

They emphasised on music as a means to remove the barrier between them and God and to attain spiritual ecstacy.

The Sufis in India were divided into several silsilas or orders:

1) Chisti Silsilah - introduced by Kwaja Moinuddin Chisti

The preachings of Chisti amounted to adopting a detached view towards the world and having no love for money, women, govt service or honours. They gave priority to social service over all other forms of devotion.

2) Suhrawardi Silsilah - founded by Shihabud-din - suhrawardi

Unlike Chistis, the saints of this order led a comfortable life. They made ample provisions for their families and even employed teachers on handsome salaries for education of their sons. They believed that there is no harm in possessing and dispensing of wealth if the heart is detached. They didnot approve the Chisti practice of bowing before the Sheikh. They didnot approve Sama i.e. listening to music and song as a means of stimulating

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the spiritual urge.

1) Kadri Silsilah - founder was Sheikh Abdul Qadir Gilani
Similar to Suhrawardi, but emphasised on music
Dara Shiko was follower of Qadri Silsilah

2) Shattari Silsilah - during Lodhi period.
They tried to bring Hindus and Muslims closer by laying emphasis on the similarity of their spiritual thoughts and practices. Tansen was a follower
Founded by Shah Abdullah
Believed in having comfortable worldly surrounding.

3) Firdausi Silsilah - introduced by Badruddoja
It said that Hunger is the root cause of all troubles.
Any spiritual endeavour would not be fruitful if the basic need was not fulfilled.

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ZOROASTRIANISM

Founder was Persian prophet Zarathustra (6-7 cent BC)

This religion believes in the struggle between the God and evil

God is Ahuramazda and evil is Angra Mainyu

Followers believe that God or good will ultimately triumph over evil.

Fire plays a central part in this religion. It represents the realm of truth, righteousness and order. Even earth and air are regarded as sacred while the death is result of evil.

They believe that the dead matter pollutes all that it touches and hence it is placed in the open to be eaten by vultures

Ex: Silence tower in Bombay

However burial and ~~area~~ cremation are also common now-a-days

Sacred book: Zend Avesta

Zoroastrians came to India in 936 A.D. and are known by a more familiar name Parsis.

In India there are 8 major fire temples or Atash Bahram.

Ex: Udvada in Gujarat.

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JUDAISM

According to Historians, it is one of the oldest religions of the world. It teaches belief in one God.

It is followed by Jews

Both Christianism and Islam derived from Judaism

Sacred book (set of 5 books) - Torah - 1st 5 books of Hebrew Bible

Jews believe God has promised to bless Abraham, the ancestor of Jewish people, and his descendants, if they worship and remain faithful to God. This covenant was renewed by God with Abraham's son Issaac and Isaac's son Jacob. (Jacob also called Israel) and hence all descendants of Jacob were called children of Israel. Later, God gave 10 commandments to Moses (saint) on Mt. Sinai which explained how the Israelis should live.

India has 2 Jewish communities

1) Malyayam speaking Cochinis

2) Marathi speaking Bene Israel

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ISLAM

The term Islam is of Arabic origin meaning 'submission'

The followers of Islam called Muslims.

Founder: Prophet Muhammad

The basic tenets of Islam are:

1) Belief in one God i.e. Allah
2) Belief in Muhammad as the final Prophet and messenger of God.

⇒ The followers of Islam are bound by 5 duties:

i) Touhid - belief in Allah
ii) Namaaz - Ritual prayer 5 times a day
iii) Roza - Dawn to Dusk fast in month of Ramzaan
iv) Haj - Pilgrimage to Mecca atleast once in a lifetime
v) Zakat - Charity for the poor and the needy.

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Shia majority countries - Iran, Iraq, Bahrain, Azerbaijan (4).

85% of world's population are Sunnis

74% Majority of the Indians are Sunnis

Difference between Shias and Sunnis is not spiritual but political one and it started after the death of Muhammad i.e. who will take the leadership

Sunni Muslims agreed with position taken by many of the Prophet's companions that New leader will be elected from those capable of job and that is how muhammad's close friend

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and adviser Abu Bakr was elected

On the other hand Shias believed that leadership should stay within Prophet's own family, among those specifically appointed by him or amongst Imams appointed by God himself. Finally his son-in-law Ali Bin Abu Talib was appointed.

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LITERATURE

Questions:

1) Role of Sanskrit
2) Vedas, Upanishad, Purana
3) Buddhist literature
4) Tamil literature/Sangam literature
5) Development of Urdu.
6) Development of literature in Mughal Period
7) Role of Christian Missionaries in development of Indian lit

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Role of Sanskrit

- Sanskrit is the mother of many Indian languages
- Vedas, Upanishads and Puranas all written in sanskrit
- The literature helped to understand our civilization better and appreciate the diversity and richness of our culture. All was possible due to the Sanskrit language.
- Zend Avesta was initially written in Sanskrit
- Many languages take the root words from Sanskrit
- The books of Hinayana school & Mahayana school are also written in Sanskrit.
- Sanskrit is perhaps the only language that transcended the barriers of religions and boundaries

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VEDAS:

Vedas literally mean - knowledge. They treat the whole world as one human family - vasudeva kutumbakam

There are 4 vedas - Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharva veda

Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda collectively called Traji

Each veda consists of:

i) Brahamanas
ii) Upanishads
iii) Aranyakas.

Brahmanas are books which give a detailed explanation of vedic rituals and instructions and deal with the scene of sacrifice.

Aranyakas - Later portions of Brahmanas were called Aranyakas. They deal with soul, birth and death, life beyond it. These were studied and taught by men in Vanprastha i.e. Munis and inhabitants living inside the forests.

Upanishads called end of the vedas hence also called Vendants. Upa = nearby Nishad = to sit down ie to sit down near (the Guru). Groups of pupil sit near the guru to learn from him in Guru-Shishya parampara. Upanishad deals i philosophical principles of vedas. They contain abstract and difficult discussions of ultimate philosophical problems

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They are taught to the pupils at the end - hence Vedanta

There are > 200 known Upanishads. One of the upanishads is Muktika which gives a list of 108 upanishads.

Upanishads deals with questions like the origin of the universe, life and death, the material and spiritual world, nature of knowledge and many other questions.

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PURANAS

They are next in importance to vedas and epics
These are mythological works which propagate religious and spiritual messages through parables and fables - short stories giving moral and spiritual lessons-parables
Fables - story narrated through means of animal characters.

The earliest puranas were compiled in Gupta period. They are full of myths, stories, legends and sermons that were meant for education of common people. They also contain important geographical information or history and deals with the mystries of creation, recreation and dynastic genealogies

There are a total of 18 puranas.

BODDHIST LITERATURE

Written in Pali language and they are divided into:

1) Canonical - genuine and highly respected
2) Non Canonical

Canonical literature includes 3 pitaks:

- Vinaya pithaka
- Sutta pithak
- Abhidhamma pithak

Non Canonical literature best represented by Jataka-stories (each birth story)

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* Why Tamil literature also called Sangam literature?

- Tamil as a written language was known since the beginning of the Christian era. Finally it was compiled by 600 A.D.
- The poets, writers or authors came from various parts of South India to Madurai for attending the assemblies which were called 'Sangams' and the literature produced in these assemblies was called 'Sangam literature'
- In total, 3 assemblies were held
- Sangam literature is a collection of long and short poems composed by various poets in the praise of numerous heroes and heroines.

* Development of URDU (After 11th century)

Urdu was born out of the interaction between Hindi and Persian. Born out of the interaction of outside settlers and the Indian soldiers in the Barracks. Hence it developed as a formal language. It was further given an impetus by its use in Dakshini or Deccani. Use in Bahamani kingdoms and hence it is called Dakshini or Deccani

The earliest urdu poet was Amir Khusro.

Presently national language of Pakistan, one of 22 official languages of India.

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Development of literature during Mughal Period

- Babur and Humayun were lovers of literature.

Babur wrote a book Tuzek-e-Babari. Humayun got the treatise translated to Arabic. He also had his own library - Sher Mandal

Humayunama written by his half sister Gulbadan Begum.

- Akbar was also fond of learning.

Akbarnama, Sur sagar and Ramcharit manas are prominent among books written during his time.

- Jehangir greatly patronised literature. He too was a scholar of a high calibre and wrote his own life story

- Shahjahan: During his time, Abdul Hameed Lahori wrote Badshahnama

- Aurangzeb: The literary activities suffered during his time.

Role of Christian Missionaries

i) They published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages.

ii) They established many lithographic printing press. In these press, literature was printed in local language for benefit of new converts and would-be converts

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iii) They established schools and colleges in which local languages were also taught

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SCHOOLS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

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There are 2 schools of philosophical system in India:

1) Orthodox school
2) Heterodox school

ORTHODOX SCHOOL :-

Accepted the authenticity of vedas and never questioned it.

HETERODOX SCHOOL

Questioned authenticity of vedas and didnot believe in God.

In orthodox school, there are 6 subschools known as Sadadarshan

These are:

i) Sankhya school
ii) Yoga school
iii) Veiseshiko school
iv) Mimansa school
v) Nyaya school
vi) Vedanta school

Sankhya school is the oldest one. Founder: Kapil muni.
This says that salvation can be attained through real knowledge
The real knowledge is that the soul and the matter are separate
i.e. school believes in dualism or dvaitvada. It holds that reality is constituted of 2 principles.

1) Prakriti (female)
2) Purusha (male)

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Purusha is mere conciousness and hence cannot be changed
Prakriti is constituted of 3 attributes - thought, movement and change or transformation of these attributes brings about change in all objects

Nyaya school: Founder - Gautam
This school says that salvation is possible through logic i.e. valid knowledge is defined as real knowledge
Ex: It is when one knowns a snake as a snake ~~and~~ or a cup as a cup.
This philosophy considers God who creates, sustains and destroys the universe

Veiseshika School: Founder - Kannada.
Salvation is possible through the recognition of the atomic character of the universe i.e. the basic tenat of veseshika was that the nature is atomic. Atoms are distinct from the soul. There are 4 non atomic substances:

i) Time iii) Soul
ii) Space iv) Mind

The atoms are eternal but in the great dissolution of at the end of life of Brahmā, they are separated from one another and all things are destroyed.
Brahmā utilises old atoms to create the world afresh.

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Yoga school by Patanjali
Says that salvation is possible through meditation

Mimansa school by Jaimini
Says that salvation is possible through performing rituals

Vedanta school also called Uttar Mimansa or later mimansa
Based on Upanishads. It believes in Non-Dualism or belief in one reality "Advaitavada". Founded by Shankaracharya.

II HETERODOX SCHOOL

① Buddhist Philosophy

② Jain Philosophy

③ Charwak school / Lokayat school or materialistic school
⇒ Founder: Brihaspati. This school says that there is no other world hence the death is the end of humans and pleasure the ultimate objective of life. Out of the 5 elements - earth, water, fire, air, sky/ether - knowledge is the product of combination of 4 elements which leaves no trace after death - earth, water, fire and air. (not sky). Hence this school says that "Eat, drink and be merry."

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Issue of stolen art and artefacts

Subhash chandra Kapoor - most wanted antic smuggler arrested from Germany.

Measures are to check cases of stealing:

i) Antiquities and art treasures act, 1972 - provides that stealing is a ~~non~~-bailable offence.
Amendments req'd to make it non-bailable

ii) Awareness and database to be encouraged. Govt in 2007 launched National mission on monuments and antiquities to create a database having a deadline of 5 yrs but it is yet a dream

iii) India should persuade other countries to give up their apathy. In this regard, international treaty will be beneficial.

iv) Trained and dedicated investigation agency to track and prevent theaft.

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FESTIVALS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

HORNBILL FESTIVAL, NAGALAND: The Hornbill Festival is perhaps the most renowned and largest of the North East India festivals, and it's certainly Nagaland's huge draw card. Named after the state's most admired bird, the festival showcases the heritage of the 16 tribes there, which in addition to dancing show off their hunting and waring skills. Over the years, the Hornbill Festival has grown to encompass the Hornbill National Rock Concert, which attracts bands from all over India to compete, and a night market.

AOLEANG MONYU FESTIVAL, MON, NAGALAND: The Konyaks are one of the major tribes of Nagalan who basically belong to the Mon district. Aoleang Monyu is the main festival of the Konyaks which is observed in the first week of April (from 1st to 6th April). According to Konyak Calendar, it is celebrated in the month of Aoleang Lee. The villagers celebrate the festival to get blessings from God "Yongwan" for a good harvesting. Each day of the celebration has its own particular name and significance, viz, (1) Hoi Tai Yah Nyih (2) Yin Mak Phe Nyih (3) Yin Mok Shah Nhih (4) Lingmu Nyih (5) Lingha Nyih and (6) Lingshan Nyih. During the festival the Young and old people wear their traditional dresses and headgears decorated with feathers and wild boar tusks. Accompanied with the log drums they perform folk dances and songs and have a great feast.

SEKRENYI FESTIVAL, NAGALAND: The Sekrenyi festival is celebrated by the Angami tribe of Nagaland, India. Also known as the Phousnyi festival, it is mainly a ritualistic festival that takes place with a series of different and colourful ceremonies. The Sekrenyi Festival celebrates in the month of February and continues for 10 days.The Thekra Hie is the best part of the festival when the young men and women of the tribe sit together, singing traditional tribal songs.

KA PAMBLANG NONGKREM, MEGHALAYA: The Ka Pomblang Nongkrem Festival is one of the most significant festivals of the Khasi community of Meghalaya. Popularly known as Nongkrem Dance festival it is celebrated at Smit, nearly 20 Kms from Shillong. It starts in the first week of November to commemorate the harvest season.An important part of this festival is Pomblang (sacrifice of goats). People offer goats to the 'Syiem' of Khyrem, the administrative head of the Hima (Khasi State). Later the goats are sacrificed and offerings are made to the ancestor and ancestress of the ruling clan and the deity of Shillong peak (ULei Shillong).

MOPIN, ARUNACHAL PRADESH: Mopin is the most important festival of Gallong community of the Adi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh and every year it is celebrated throughout the state with great enthusiasm. It is celebrated for five days during the month of April prior to sowing the paddy which showcase the rich traditional culture and preservation of rich heritage of Gallongs along with the other sections of the society irrespective of caste, faith and race. People worship the deity of welfare and wisdom in order to get rid of natural calamities, evil spirits and for good harvest, health and prosperity.
During the festival the people mostly the women with their traditional costumes, elaborate head gears and multi-coloured beaded ornaments organize the amazing "popir dance". Forming a circular queue they create the roaring sound of their rhythmic steps. One group chant the Ja-Jin-Ja and Baryi folk songs and the others complement their songs by dancing.

SOLUNG, ARUNACHAL PRADESH: Solung is a socio-religious festival of the Adi communities of Arunachal Pradesh which is generally celebrated in the month of September. But there is no fixed date for it. Now-a-days in some places, the festival is celebrated with a three day programme. It is an

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agricultural festival performed after the sowing of seeds. The reason behind the festival is to seek the blessing for a good harvest.

MYOKO FESTIVAL, ARUNACHAL PRADESH: 'Mloko' or 'Myoko', which is generally celebrated in the month of March, is one of the main festivals of the Apatani community of Arunachal Pradesh. In order to celebrate it all the villages in the Apatani plateau are divided into three major groups namely i) Hong, ii) Hari, Reru, Tajang, Kalong, and iii) Hija, Mudang-Tage, Duta, Michi Bamin. Unlike the other festivals of Apatanis, 'Myoko' is performed by each village only once in three years. One of these three groups celebrates the festival in a particular year whereas the other two groups join the celebration of the host group. Preparation for the 'Myoko' festivals begins much earlier with the hunting of bi-ding (monkey). The most important ritual of the festival is the sacrifices of the pigs which lasts for two days.

BUDDHA MAHOTSAVA, ARUNACHAL PRADESH: Buddha Mahotsava festival is celebrated in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh in order to preserve the Buddhist cultural heritage and encourage Buddhist tourism as well as to showcase the rich tourism potentials of Arunachal Pradesh. It has been organised by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India in close collaboration with the State Department of tourism, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

Bihu Festival, Assam Most famous for its tea gardens and rare Great Indian One-Horned Rhinocerous, Assam also has three cultural festivals a year, all known as Bihu, that mark a particular period on the agricultural calendar. The biggest and most colorful of the three is Bohaag Bihu (also known as Rongali Bihu), which is celebrated at seeding time in spring with plenty of singing and dancing. Kaati Bihu, at the completion of paddy transplanting, is a relatively solemn occasion involving the lighting of lamps to guide souls to heaven. The end of the harvest season is marked by Maagh Bihu (also known as Bhogali Bihu), with bonfires feasting, buffalo fights, and pot breaking.

Brahmaputra Beach Festival, Assam If you're in Assam for Maagh/Bhogali Bihu, make sure you time your visit to coincide with the Brahmaputra Beach Festival. This two day event combines culture and adventure sports, including traditional Bihu dances, food, crafts, cultural exhibition, paragliding, boat cruises, canoeing, rafting, and beach volleyball.

Dehing Patkai Festival, Assam Another Assamese festival, organized by the Tourism Department around the time of Maagh/Bhogali Bihu, that's worth catching is the Dehing Patkai Festival. Named after the Dehing river and Patkai range in eastern Assam, it offers something for everyone. Attractions include fairs, tea heritage tours, golfing, adventure sports, hiking and wildlife, and trips to Stilwell Road and World War II cemeteries.

Torgya Monastery Festival, Arunachal Pradesh A three day monastery festival, Torgya is observed by the Monpa tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. The rituals, including the performance of sacred dances by brightly costumed monks in the monastery's courtyard, are supposed to ward off evil spirits and bring prosperity to the tribe.

Shillong Autumn Festival, Meghalaya October-November is the best time to visit the state of Meghalaya, kicking off with the renowned three day Autumn Festival. This festival is the premier event put on by the Meghalaya Tourism Department, and it has both regional and international performers. It includes a street carnival, fashion shows, beauty pageants, food and wine, flower shows, kite flying, traditional and rock music, golf, fishing, and art.

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Nongkrem Dance Festival, Meghalaya The annual Nongkrem Dance Festival is a five day harvest thanksgiving festival of the Khasi tribe. The traditional dance is performed by young men and women dressed up in exquisite attire. If you're a vegetarian or animal lover, be aware that an important feature of the festival is the 'Pomblang' or goat sacrifice, which you will most likely want to avoid.

Wangala Festival, Meghalaya Another harvest festival, the Wangala Festival runs for two days and is dedicated to the sun god of fertility. It's marked by community celebrations, including dancing. However, the highlight is the sound of 100 drums (nagaras) being beaten. Hence, the alternative name for the festival -- the Hundred Drums Wangala.

Chapchar Kut, Mizoram Chapchar Kut (named after bamboo that has been cut and is drying) is an agricultural festival celebrated before planting begins. The bamboo dance, called Cheraw, is a big part of the festival. Different styles of dance performances take place amidst symbol clashes and beats of drums. There's art, handicrafts, concerts, flower shows, and food as well.

Kang Chingba, Manipur The Kang Chingba is to Manipur what the Puri Rath Yatra is to Orissa. It's an eight day religious festival that celebrates the journey of Lord Jagannath, his brother Balabhadra, and sister Subhadra. Thousands of devotees help pull the massive chariots that carry them. Feasting and dancing continue into the night.

Kharchi Pujā, Tripura Once a puja (worship ritual) exclusively for the royal family, Kharchi Puja is now one of the most popular festivals in the tiny state of Tripura. It's a week-long event that attracts people by the thousands. There are many legends associated with it that are of tribal origin, including the cleansing of Mother Earth and the worship of 14 gods as prescribed by Lord Shiva. Animal sacrifice is also part of this festival, so those who have an aversion towards such things should be aware to avoid it. However, there are plenty of other attractions such as a fair and cultural programs.

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Chapter 6

CULTURE AND TOURISM

Various Centres, Institutions, Liberaries & Bureaus

- Anthropological Survey of India ..... Kolkata
- Asiatic Society ..... Kolkata
- Central Reference Library ..... Kolkata
- Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies ..... Varanasi
- Central Secretariat Library ..... New Delhi
- Centre for Cultural Resource & Training ..... New Delhi
- Connemara Public Library ..... Chennai (Serves as UNESCO information centre and Functions as ADB depository library)
- Delhi Public Library ..... Delhi (Finance and technical assistance from UNESCO)
- Gandhi Smriti & Darshan Samiti ..... New Delhi
- Gokhale Institute ..... Pune
- Indian Council of World Affairs ..... New Delhi
- Indian Museum ..... Kolkata
- Indian Statistical Institute ..... Kolkata
- Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts ..... New Delhi
- Indira Gandhi Rastriya Manav Sangrahalaya ..... (National Museum of Mankind) ..... Bhopal
- Institute of Historical Studies ..... Kolkata
- Institute of Traditional Culture ..... Chennai
- International Centre for the study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural property (ICCROM) . Rome (Italy)
- Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy ..... Imphal
- Kalashetra Foundation ..... Chennai
- Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library ..... Patna
- Lalit Kala Akademi (1954) ..... New Delhi
- Library of Tibetan Work and Archives ..... Dharmsala
- Marine Archeology Centre ..... Goa
- Namgyal Institute of Tibetology ..... Sikkim
- National Archives of India ..... New Delhi
- National Council of Applied Economic Research New Delhi
- National Council of Science Museum (NCSM) ..... Kolkata
- National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA) ..... New Delhi
- National Institute of Kathak Dance ..... New Delhi
- National Institute of Oceanography ..... Goa
- National Library (Repository of UN Publication) .... Kolkata
- National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation & Museology ..... New Delhi
- National Museum ..... New Delhi
- National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural property (NRLC) ..... Lucknow
- National School of Drama (1959) ..... New Delhi
- Nava Nalanda Mahavihara Nalanda, ... Bihar
- Nehru Memorial Museum and Library ..... New Delhi (It has a Pre-eminent position among the social science libraries in the country)
- Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre ..... Mauritius
- Rama Krishna Mission Institute of Culture ..... Kolkata
- Rampur Raza Library ..... Hami Manzil
- Sahitya Akademi ..... New Delhi
- Salar Jung Museum ..... Hyderabad
- Sampumanand Sanskrit Vishwa Vidyalaya ..... Varanasi
- Sangeet Natak Akademi ..... New Delhi
- State Central Library ..... Mumbai
- Thanjavur Maharaja Serfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library (One of the Medieval library) ..... Tamil Nadu
- The Central Institute of Buddhist Studies ..... Leh
- Theosophical Society ..... Chennai
- Victoria Memorial Hall ..... Kolkata

1. Ministry of Culture

- The mandate of the Ministry of Culture revolves around the functions like preservation and conservation of Ancient Culture Heritage and promotion of Art and Culture both Tangible and Intangible in country.
- The Ministry is working on the protection, development and promotion of all types of Heritage and culture namely, Tangible Heritage, Intangible Heritage and Knowledge Heritage. In addition, the Ministry also harbours the responsibility of Gandhian Heritage and Commemoration of important historical events and centenaries of great personalities.

2. Lalit Kala Akademi

- Lalit Kala Akademi is located at New Delhi, has regional centres called "Rashtriya Lalita Kala Kendras" at Lucknow, Kolkata, Chennai, Garhi in New Delhi, Shimla and Bhubaneswar.
- To foster contracts with artists from outside, it sponsors exchange of artists with other countries under the various Cultural Exchange Programmes and Agreements of the Govt.

3. Sangeet Natak Akademi

- Sangeet Natak Akademi is presently an autonomous body of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, fully funded by Government of India.
- The Akademi's charter of functions contained in

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S. No.	Art & Culture Akademies	Year of Establishment	Major Functions	Publications
1.	Sangeet Natak Akademi (National Acedemy of Dance, Drama and Music)	1953	Promoting and Preserving the Intangible Heritage of India's Diverse Culture expressed in the form of Music, Dance and Drama	Sangeet Natak
2.	Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Arts)	1954	To Promote and propagate Indian Art within and outside the country	Lalit Kala Contemporary (Eng) Lalit Kala Ancient (Eng) Samkaleen Kala (Hindi)
3.	Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters)	1954	Promote the cause of Indian literature through Publications, translations, seminars, cultural exchange programmes and literary meets all over the country	Samkaaleena Bharatiya Sahitya (bi-monthly in Hindi) Samskrita Pratibha (half-yearly in Sanskrit) Indian Literature (bi-monthly in English)

the 1952 resolution was expanded along the original lines in 1961, when Sangeet Natak Akademi was reconstituted by the Govt. as a society and registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 (as amended in 1957).

- The great masters of the performing arts have been elected as Fellows of the Akademi. The Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards conferred annually on eminent artists and scholars are considered the most coveted honours in the field of performing arts.
- The Akademi establishes and looks after institutions and projects of national importance in the field of performing arts. The Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Academy in Imphal was established in 1954.
- In 1959, the Akademi established the National School of drama and in 1964, the Kathak Kendra, both being based in Delhi.
- The Akademi's other projects of national importance are in Kutiyattam theatre of Kerala, which commenced in 1991 received recognition from UNESCO as a Master piece of oral and intangible heritage of humanity in 2001. The project on Chhau dance of Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal began in 1994. The project support to Sattriya music, dance, theatre and allied arts of Assam was started in 2002.
- Two main schools of classical music - *Hindustani* and *Carnatic* continue to survive through oral tradition being passed on by teachers to disciples. This has led to the existence of family traditions called *gharanas* and *sampradayas*.

4. Sahitya Akademi

- It is an autonomous body fully funded by Department of Culture. Akademi has recognised 24 languages. Its head office is at New Delhi and regional offices in Kolkata, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Chennai.

साहित्य अकादेमी

- Akademi has two translation centres at Bengaluru and Kolkata, besides a project office at Shillong for promotion of oral and tribal literature and an Archives of Indian literature in Delhi. It maintains a multilingual library at New Delhi and its regional offices at Bengaluru and Kolkata, having books in over 25 languages.
- The highest honour conferred by the Akademi

Some of the famous dancers

Bharatnatyam : Bala Saraswati, C. V. Chandrasekhar, Leela Samson, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Padma Subramanyam, Rukmini Devi, Sanyukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Yamini Krishnamurthi

Kathak : Bharati Gupta, Birju Maharaj, Damayanti Joshi, Durga Das, Gopi Krishna, Kumudini Lakhia, Sambhu Maharaj, Sitara Devi

Kuchipudi : Josyula Seetharamaiah, Vempathi Chinna Sathyam

Manipuri : Guru Bipin Sinha, Jhaveri Sisters, Nayana Jhaveri, Nirmala Mehta, Savita Mehta

Odissi : Debaprasad Das, Dhirendra Nath Patnaik, Indrani Rahman, Kelucharan Mahapatra, Priyambada Mohanty, Sonal Mansingh

Dance Forms	Origin
1. Bharat Natyam	Tamil Nadu
2. Kathakali	Kerala
3. Kathak (Ballet of East)	Mughals
4. Manipuri	Manipur
5. Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
6. Odissi	Orisssa
7. Kutiyattam	Age old Sanskrit dance of Kerala
8. Chaau	Dance of Eastern India
9. Sattriya	Assam

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on a writer is by electing him its Fellow. This honour is reserved for the 'Immortals of Literature' and limited to 21 at any given time. Akademi also instituted a Fellowship named after Premchand during his 125th Birth Anniversary in 2005. This fellowship is given to scholars doing research on Indian literature or to creative writers from the countries of SAARC region other than India.

Fellowships by Akademi
1. Sahitya Akademi Honorary Fellowship
2. Anand Fellowship
3. Premchand Fellowship

- It has certain special projects like the Ancient Indian Literature, Medieval Indian Literature and Modern Indian Literature. It has also launched a new project Encyclopedia of Indian Poetics. The Akademi also introduced a new series of programmes entitled **Sur Sahitya** as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2004-05.

5. National School of Drama (NSD)

- NSD is one of the foremost theatre institutions in the world and was set up by Sangeet Natak Akademi in 1959. In 1975, it became an autonomous organisation, totally financed by Department of Culture. It has regional research centres at Bengaluru and Puducherry.

Established	1959
Type	Public
Chairman	Amal Allana (2005-present
Director	Anuradha Kapur (July 2007-present)
Campus	Urban
Affiliations	Sangeet Natak Akademi

- The Theatre-in-Education Company (renamed as Sanskar Rang-Toli) was founded in 1989 and has been actively involved in production of plays for children. Since 1998, the school has organised National Theatre Festival for Children christened 'Jashne Bachpan' every year. The first ever National Theatre Festival christened **Bharat Rang Mahotsav** was held from 18 March to 14 April 1999 to commemorate the 50th year of India's Independence, it has been made an annual feature.

Some of the famous instrumentalists

Sarod : Ali Akbar Khan, Allauddin Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Buddhadev Dasgupta, Bahadur Khan, Sharan Rani, Zarin S. Sharma

Tabla : Abad Mistry, Alla Rakha Khan, Kishan Maharaj, Nikhil Ghosh, Shanta Prasad, Zakir Hussain

Violin : Baluswamy Dikshitar, Gajanan Rao Joshi, Lalgudi G. Jayaraman, M.S. Gopala-krishnan, Mysore T. Chowdiah, T.N. Krishnan

Shehnai : Bismillah Khan, Bageswari Gamar

Sitar : Nikhil Banerjee, Late Pt. Ravi Shankar, Vilayat Khan, Hari Shankar Bhattacharya, Rais Khan, Uma Shankar Mishra

Flute : Hari Prasad Chaurasiya, Pannalal Ghose, T.R. Mahalingam

Veena : K.R. Kumaraswamy Iyer, Doraiswamy Iyengar, Asad Ali Khan, S. Balachander

6. Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts

- IGNCA (established in 1987) is a premier national institution engaged in the pursuit of knowledge on arts and culture and in the exploration of relationships of arts and culture with various disciplines of learning and diverse aspects of life.
- The IGNCA has three regional centres in India : Bangaluru, Varanasi (an extension of the Kalakosa division) and Guwahati.

The IGNCA has six functional units :
- Kala Nidhi : the multi-form library
- Kala Kosa : devoted mainly to the study and publication of fundamental texts in Indian languages
- Janapada Sampada : engaged in lifestyle studies
- Kaladarsana : the executive unit which transforms researches and studies emanating from the IGNCA into visible forms through exhibitions
- Cultural Informatics Lab : applies technology tools for cultural preservation
- Sutradhara : the administration section that acts as a spine supporting and coordinating all the activities.

7. Centre for Cultural Resources and Training (CCRT)

- CCRT is one of the premier institutions working in the field of linking education with culture. The Centre was set up in May 1979 as an autonomous organisation. Today it operates under the administrative control of Ministry of Culture with headquarters in New Delhi, it has three regional centres at Udaipur, Hyderabad and Guwahati.
- One of the most important functions of CCRT is to implement the Cultural Talent Search Scholarship Scheme, which was taken over from the Deptt. of Culture in 1982. The scheme provides scholarship to outstanding children in the age group of 10 to 14 years.

8. The Archaeological Survey of India

- ASI established in 1861 functions as an attached office of the Department of Culture. Its major activities are maintenance, conservation and preservation of centrally-protected monuments. Survey of archaeological remains, epigraphical

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research and numismatic studies.

- Under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, the ASI has declared three thousand six hundred and seventy five monuments sites to be of national importance in the country which includes 21 properties that are inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO.
- Three sites namely Champaner - Pavagarh Archaeological Park in Gujarat, Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus station in Mumbai and Brihadisvara temple complex, Gangakonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvaira temple complex, Darasuram as an extension to the Brihadisvara temple complex, Thanjavur (now called as the Great Living Chola temples) have been inscribed on the world heritage list of UNESCO in 2004.
- Nomination dossiers for the following sites have been sent to the World Heritage List of UNESCO : **(i)** Shri Harminder Sahib (Golden Temple) at Amritsar; **(ii)** Majuli Islands in mid-stream of river Brahmaputra in Assam; **(iii)** Valley of Flowers as an extension to the Nanda Devi National Park in Uttaranchal; (iv) Red Fort, Delhi (a deferred nomination).

Activities of various wings of ASI are :

- Underwater Archaeology Wing : Search, study and preservation of cultural heritage lying submerged in inland or territorial waters. It carries out exploration and excavation in Arabian Sea as well as in Bay of Bengal.
- Science Branch (Dehradun) : carries out chemical preservation of monuments, antiquities, manuscripts and paintings etc.
- Horticulture Branch : Maintains gardens in about 287 centrally protected monuments/sites located in different parts of the country.
- Epigraphy Branch (Mysore) : Carries out research work in Sanskrit and Dravidian languages while the one at Nagpur carries out research work in Arabic and Persian.

- The ASI has taken up the Conservation project of Ta Prohm, Cambodia under the ITEC programme of Ministry of External Affairs. It was formally launched in February 2004 in Cambodia.

9. National Museum

- It was established on 15 August 1949 in the Durbar Hall of the Rashtrapati Bhawan and has been functioning as a subordinate office under Ministry of Culture since 1960.
- National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities was launched on 19 March, 2007. Its mandate includes preparation of a National Register for Built Heritage Sites and Antiques and setting ... of a State level database on those sites. The time frame prescribed for the NMMA to accomplish its mandate is five years.
- National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was launched by the Govt. in 2003 with the IGNCA as the nodal agency. Its primary objective is to reclaim India's inheritance of knowledge contained in the vast treasure of manuscripts.
- The National Museum Institute of History of Art, Conservation and Museology, New Delhi, an autonomous organisation fully funded by the Ministry of Culture was established and declared a Deemed to be University in 1989. This is the only Museum University in India and is presently functioning at the first floor of National Museum.
- The National Gallery of Modern Art (NGMA), New Delhi was founded in 1954. The main aim of the NGMA is the promotion and development of contemporary Indian Art.

10. NRLC

- The National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property (NRLC), (established in 1976) is a Subordinate Office of the Deptt. of Culture, and is recognised by the Govt. of India. The aims and objectives of the NRLC are to develop conservation of cultural property in the country.
- The headquarters of NRLC is situated at Lucknow, and to further the cause of conservation in the southern region of the country, a regional centre of the NRLC, the Regional Conservation Laboratory is functioning at Mysore.

11. Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Kolkata was conceived in 1936 as one of the permanent memorials to Sri Ramakrishna (1836-1886) on the occasion of his firth birth centenary. It was formally established on 29 Jan., 1938 as a branch centre of the Ramakrishna Mission founded by Swami Vivekananda to propagate the message of Vedanta, propounded by Ramakrishna.

12. The Anthropological Survey of India

- The Anthropological Survey of India is a premier research organisation under the Ministry of Culture. It carried out anthropological researches in the area of bio-cultural aspects of Indian population in general and on those who are referred to as the "Weakest of the Weak". Its head office is in Kolkata.

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The National Archives of India (NAI), New Delhi known until Independence as Imperial Record Deptt. was originally established in Kolkata on 11 March 1891. It is the official custodian of all non-current record of permanent value to the Govt. of India and its predecessor bodies. It has a Regional Office at Bhopal and three Record Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Puducherry.

National Library

The National Library, Kolkata was established in 1948 with the passing of the imperial Library (Change of Name) Act, 1948.

The Central Secretariat Library (CSL) originally known as Imperial Secretariat Library, Kolkata was established in 1891. It is a depository of Indian Official Documents, Central Govt. and has a strong collection of State Govt. documents.

The CSL is a Microfilm repository under Microfilming of India Publication Project (MIPP) having large number of microfilm collection.

Libraries

Central Reference Library	Kolkata
Raza Library	Rampur (U.P.)
Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library	Patna
Maharaja Sarfoji's Saraswati Mahal Library	Thanjavur
Central Secretariat Library	New Delhi

15. Zonal Cultural Centres

- Zonal Cultural Centres have been conceptualised with the aim of projecting cultural kinship which transcend territorial boundaries. The idea is to arouse awareness of the local cultures and to show how these merge into zonal identities and eventually into the rich diversity of India's composite culture.
- The seven zonal centres were established this scheme during 1985-86 at Patiala, Kolkata, Thanjavur, Udaipur, Allahabad, Dimapur and Nagpur.
- From 1994, all the Zonal Cultural Centres have been sending their folk artistes for participation in the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival. This festival is inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India every year on 24th/25th January at Talkatora Indoor Stadium.

Indian World Heritage Sites

1. Agra Fort (1983)
2. Ajanta Caves (1983)
3. Ellora Caves (1983)
4. Taj Mahal (1983)
5. Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram (1984)
6. Sun Temple, Konarak (1984)
7. Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)
8. Kaziranga National Park (1985)
9. Keoladeo National Park (1985)
10. Churches and Convents of Goa (1986)
11. Fatehpur Sikri (1986)
12. Group of Monuments at Hampi (1986)
13. Khajuraho Group of Monuments (1986)
14. Elephanta Caves (1987)
15. Great living Chola Temples (1987, 2004)
16. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal (1987)
17. Sundarbans National Park (1987)
18. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks (1988, 2005)
19. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (1989)
20. Humayun's Tomb, Delhi (1993)
21. Qutb Minar and its Monuments, Delhi (1993)
22. Mountain Railways of India (1999, 2005, 2008)
23. Mahabodhi Temple Complex at Bodh Gaya (2002)
24. Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (2003)
25. Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park (2004)
26. Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus (formerly Victoria Terminus) (2004)
27. Red Ford Complex (2007)
28. Jaipur's Jantar Mantar (2010)
29. Western Ghats (2012)

- A Crafts Fair is also held in the various zones along with the Republic Day Folk Dance Festival.

16. The Scholarship and Fellowship Division of the Ministry operates the following schemes to provide monetary assistance to individuals/ organisations engaged in promoting cultural activities in the country:

1. Scheme for Award of Scholarships to Young Artists in Different Cultural Fields.
2. Scheme for Award of Fellowship to Outstanding Persons in the field of Culture.
3. Scheme of Financial Assistance for Seminars, Festivals and Exhibitions on Cultural subjects of Not for profit organisations.
4. Scheme of Financial Assistance to Cultural organisation with National Presence.
5. Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture & Heritage.

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